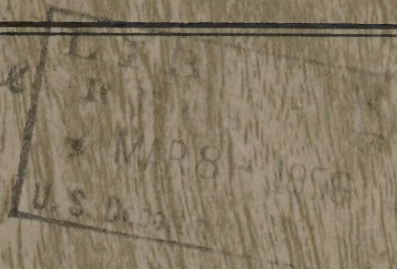


62.61 ^{not to be} indexed

1956

7m

Keep in Current File



CATALOGUE

Beauty Plus Utility



*You Can Have Your Shade
and Eat It Too*

GILBERT L. SMITH & SONS NURSERY

Successors to

**Benton & Smith
Nut Tree Nursery**

R. D. 2, Millerton, N. Y.

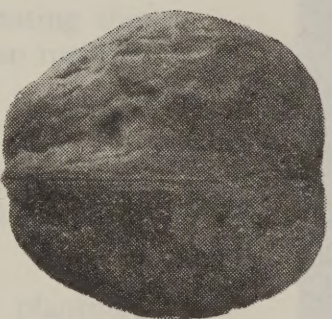
Phone Millerton 147-5

GILBERT L. SMITH & SONS NURSERY

Successors to

BENTON & SMITH NUT TREE NURSERY

R.D. 2, MILLERTON, ~~WASSAIC~~, NEW YORK



CRATH CARPATHIAN S-33

February 22, 1957.

U. S. D. A. Library.
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Our 1949-50 Catalogue is a permanent type and we have not issued a new one since then. We enclose a copy of our supplemental sheet covering the situation this season,

Sincerely yours,

Gilbert L. Smith
Gilbert L. Smith.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ FEB 26 1957 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

THIS IS A PERMANENT CATALOGUE, *please keep it.*

In future we will send additional sheets as we add new varieties to our list of trees. These same sheets will not be sent again except upon special request.

You will find a description of each variety together with any other information we have about it, underneath the picture of it. Future information we may gather regarding a variety will be sent to you in the form of a sticker which can be pasted under the other information.

Prices of all trees are given on a special price sheet; when prices change, we will send a new sheet.

Each year we will issue a mimeographed sheet or sheets stating the condition and sizes, ages, etc., of the trees of each variety we can furnish that year.

Do you have our booklet, "Practical Nut Growing"? If not, you should have it for use in conjunction with this catalogue. It gives a description of the different species of nut trees, their adaptability and uses, more fully than is given in this catalogue.

It also suggests places to plant nut trees, instructions for planting, watering, fertilizing, pruning, spraying. It contains chapters on pollinizing, breeding, outlook for commercial growing, etc. Also pictures of some of our nut trees.

We have received very favorable comment on this book, some have gone so far as to say that it is the best book they have read on nut growing. It is well worth the \$1.50 we charge for it. However, we issue a credit slip with each copy that we sell, this slip can be applied as a \$1.50 part payment on any future order for nut trees from us. So you see we furnish the book free to our tree customers, we cannot do this for those who buy only grafting wood because there is no profit in selling grafting wood.

APPROXIMATE RIPENING DATES FOR NUT VARIETIES

This chart is divided into four periods of ten days each; the dates given are arrived at by averaging the dates of three successive seasons; they will be found to be about right for normal years. However, seasons vary a good deal from year to year. 1947 dates were 15 days later than 1949 dates; this was for nearly all varieties. For example, Littlepage Persian walnut ripened its first nuts on September 6th in 1949 but not until September 21st in 1947.

These dates are figured for Wassaic, N. Y., which is North latitude $41^{\circ} 45'$ and about 500 to 600 feet above sea level.

Early period. September 10th to 20th.

Hickories—Anthony, Weschke.

Persian walnut—Littlepage.

Heartnut—Wright.

Medium early period. September 21st to 30th.

Hickories—Bauer, Cedar Rapids, Crown Point, Fox, Hines, Independence.

Persian walnuts—Broadview, S-6, S-9, S-10, S-11, S-17, S-18, S-22, S-24, S-25, S-29, S-32, S-33, S-39, S-41, S-46, S-48, S-54, S-66, S-XA, S-XC, S-XD.

Heartnut—Marvel.

Medium late period. October 1st to 10th.

Hickories—Berger, Bridgewater, Camp No. 2, Clark, Davis, Griffin, Hagen, Harman, Kirtland, Lingenfelter, Manahan, Minnie, Oliver, Peck Hybrid, Proper, Stocking, Stratford, Strever, Triplett, Wampler, Wilcox.

Persian walnuts—S-45.

Heartnuts—Fodermaier.

Black walnuts—Cresco, Krause, Pine Crest, Snyder, Sparrow, Todd, Troup, Wanda.

Late period. October 11th to 20th.

Hickories—Bixby, Booth, Bowman, Burlington, Red Cay.

Black walnuts—Benton, Elmer Myers, Karns, Monterey, Stambaugh, Thomas.

EASTERN BLACK WALNUT. *Juglans nigra*.

The eastern black walnut grows into a massive tree; it is long lived. While it is not one of the best ornamentals, it is a good ornamental, especially those varieties which retain their leaves late in autumn.

The black walnut makes a good street or roadside tree, a good shade tree about the homestead, a good shade tree for livestock, etc.

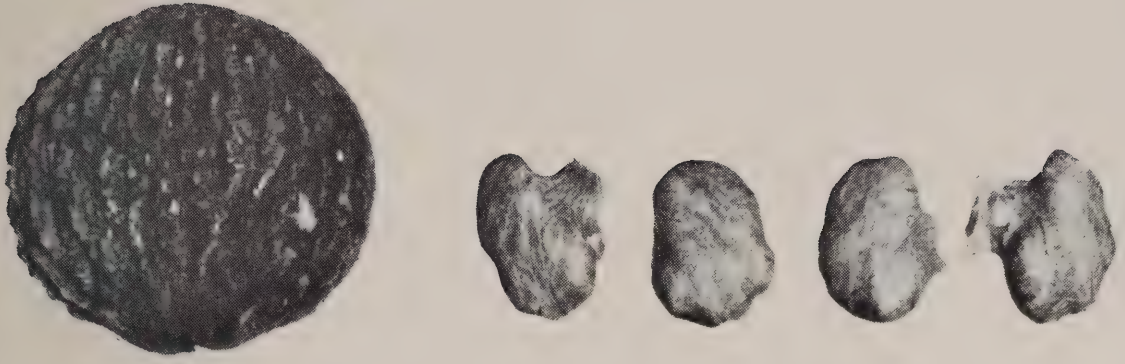
It produces a large amount of edible material of high quality, probably as much or more than any other specie of nut tree which can be grown in the northern half of the country. The nutritious kernels of the black walnut are not only very good raw but they also retain their flavor well in cooking.

The black walnut is one of the most nearly trouble free of any trees, not only nut trees but any of the shade or forest trees. It is troubled very little by fungous or other diseases and very little by insects. The only two insects of much consequence, here in the Northeast, are the husk maggot and the walnut caterpillar. The husk maggot is more bothersome than injurious to the tree or nut, it tends to cause stain which may penetrate the shell and darken the kernel. The walnut caterpillar is easy to control. With young trees the clusters of caterpillars may be removed by picking off the few leaves on which they have congregated or when they have clustered on the trunk of the tree they may be scraped off into a receptacle and destroyed. With larger trees, they are easily killed by a stomach poison such as arsenate of lead, D. D. T., Clorodane, Parathion, etc. Of course any poison will work better if applied when the caterpillars are small.

Black walnut grafted trees, if well grown in good soil and not too severely pruned, will usually begin to bear the fourth or fifth year after transplanting.

We carry most of the leading varieties. For those not shown on the succeeding sheets, we refer you to the mimeographed sheets enclosed with this catalogue.

For prices of black walnut trees, see page of prices in back of this catalogue.



BENTON BLACK WALNUT

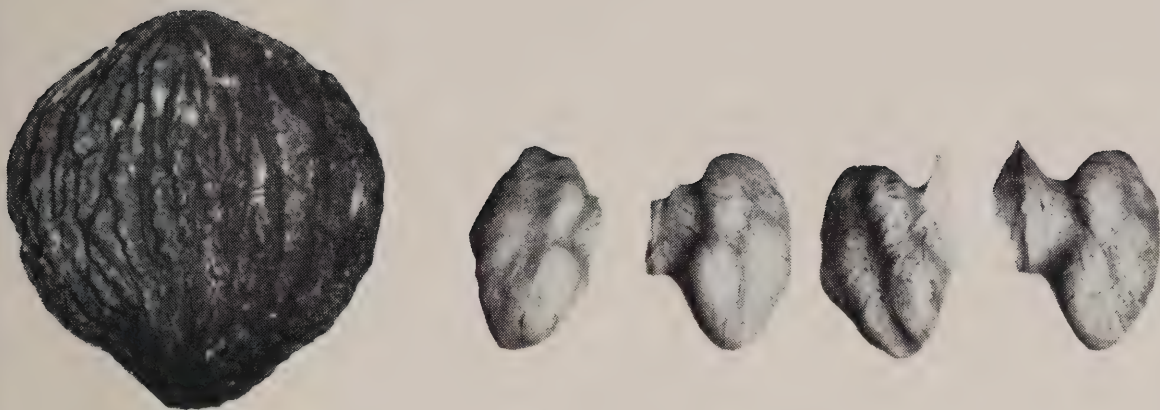
The original tree of this variety grows in Mr. Benton's door yard; it is a beautiful large tree. This is North Lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$.

Nuts of this variety won second prize in the New York and New England Contest of 1934. Nuts of the 1942 crop were rated by Mr. C. A. Reed as follows: 34 nuts per pound, 29.40 per cent kernel, 86.68 per cent quarters, size small, shell thickness medium, cleavage very good, plumpness very good, color medium, quality good, flavor good, rated A promising.

We personally consider the flavor of this variety to be very good, in fact one of the best. This has been borne out to a considerable extent by the comment received from those who have received nut samples, in the past.

The tree is a rapid grower and appears perfectly hardy here. No damage from temperature of -34° F. in 1943.

Nuts ripen about a week earlier than those of Thomas. This is about the end of the first week in October here (in normal years). While this puts this variety in the late ripening section of our chart, it is in the early part of this section. It should not be planted in sections where the normal growing season is shorter than 160 to 170 days.



KRAUSE BLACK WALNUT

The original tree of this variety grows near Toddville, Iowa, at 42° 5' N. Lat. It won second prize in the Iowa Nut Growers Contest of 1942 and again in 1946. It was first discovered in 1940.

Rated as follows : 19 nuts per pound, 27 per cent kernel, score 97.40.

Our grafts of this variety have now begun to bear and the nuts are so outstanding that we have started propagating it for sale.

Tree—vigorous, very hardy. Nuts ripen here the first week in October in normal years, which makes it one of the early black walnut varieties.



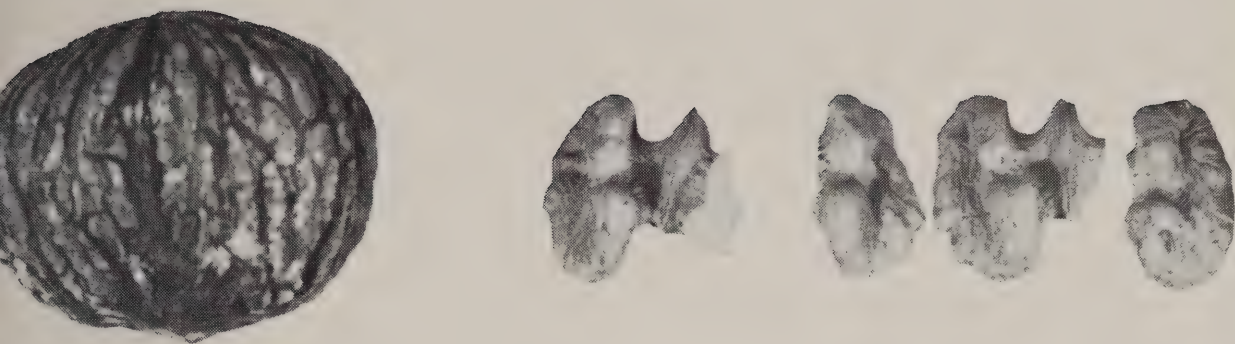
SNYDER BLACK WALNUT

The original tree of this variety grows near Redfield, Tompkins County, N. Y., 42° 20' N. Lat. It was awarded first prize in the New York and New England Contest of 1934.

Nuts of the 1942 crop, from our graft, were rated by Mr. C. A. Reed as follows: 21 nuts per pound, 25.99 per cent kernel, cracked 94.90 per cent quarters, size large, shell thin, cleavage excellent, color dark, quality good, flavor good, rated A promising.

While the tree does not grow as fast as some of the other varieties, it is very hardy, bears heavily and at an early age. Nuts ripen here the last of September or the very first of October.

Snyder retains its leaves remarkably well in the fall; this adds considerably to its ornamental value.



SPARROW BLACK WALNUT

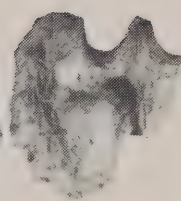
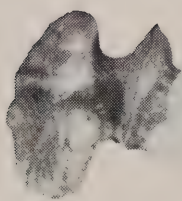
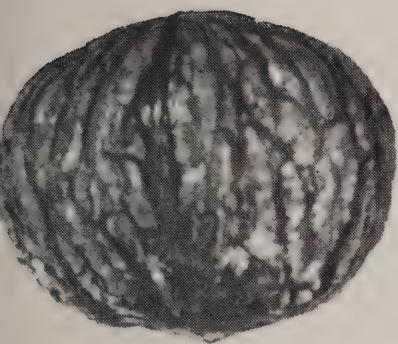
This variety originated near Lomax, Illinois, 40° 35' N. Lat. In spite of its rather southern origin it makes a very good variety for the North. The tree is perfectly hardy here and the nuts ripen at the same time as Snyder and about two weeks earlier than Thomas. It ripens here the very last of September or the very first of October in normal years.

Nuts of the 1942 crop, from our graft, were rated by Mr. C. A. Reed as follows: 27 nuts per pound, 29.94 per cent kernel, cracked 96.22 per cent quarters, size medium, shell medium thickness, cleavage very good, color bright, quality rich, flavor sweet, rated A, very promising.

Tree is vigorous and bears well. The nuts appear to be very small while on the tree, this is due to the fact that the husk is very thin for a black walnut. For this reason it is not bothered very much by the husk maggot, in fact less than any other variety we have. In spite of the thin husk, it shucks very readily, the nuts coming out of the husk cleaner than most any other variety that we have.

Sparrow retains its leaves in the fall remarkably well. They remain on the trees long after the nuts are ripe and fallen, usually until they are cut by frost, unless it be a year that the frosts hold off until late October. This adds to the ornamental value of the tree.

When all the virtues of Sparrow are taken into account, it takes a mighty good black walnut to beat it; we doubt if any other variety does beat it.



SPARROW BLACK WALNUT

This variety originated near Lomax, Illinois, 40° 35' N. Lat. In spite of its rather southern origin it makes a very good variety for the North. The tree is perfectly hardy here and the nuts ripen at the same time as Snyder and about two weeks earlier than Thomas. It ripens here the very last of September or the very first of October in normal years.

Nuts of the 1942 crop, from our graft, were rated by Mr. C. A. Reed as follows: 27 nuts per pound, 29.94 per cent kernel, cracked 96.22 per cent quarters, size medium, shell medium thickness, cleavage very good, color bright, quality rich, flavor sweet, rated A, very promising.

Tree is vigorous and bears well. The nuts appear to be very small while on the tree, this is due to the fact that the husk is very thin for a black walnut. For this reason it is not bothered very much by the husk maggot, in fact less than any other variety we have. In spite of the thin husk, it shucks very readily, the nuts coming out of the husk cleaner than most any other variety that we have.

Sparrow retains its leaves in the fall remarkably well. They remain on the trees long after the nuts are ripe and fallen, usually until they are cut by frost, unless it be a year that the frosts hold off until late October. This adds to the ornamental value of the tree.

When all the virtues of Sparrow are taken into account, it takes a mighty good black walnut to beat it; we doubt if any other variety does beat it.



STAMBAUGH BLACK WALNUT

This variety originated near Galesville, Illinois, 40° 8' N. Lat. It was awarded first prize in the Northern Nut Growers Contest of 1926. There is no doubt, Stambaugh is one of the best black walnuts, but it is too late for our latitude. We have had only two years in which it has matured its nuts properly here, these years it was very fine. It should not be planted where the growing season is less than 180 days in normal years. Probably should not be planted north of N. Lat. 40° and not there at high elevations.

Tree is vigorous and quite hardy here. Nuts ripen here the middle to late October in normal years; this means that frost usually gets them here.



THOMAS BLACK WALNUT

This variety originated near King of Prussia, Pa., 40° 5' N. Lat. Thomas is the oldest and most nearly standard of any of the black walnut varieties. Probably more people consider Thomas to be the best black walnut variety than there are that think some other variety is. We do not consider it so here. It is a good nut, there is no doubt about that, but the tree is not as hardy as most any of our other leading varieties. It drops its leaves early in the fall, usually ten days or two weeks before the nuts are ripe and the flavor of the kernel is not as good as most of our other leading varieties.

Tree is very vigorous and a rapid grower. Nuts ripen here about the 10th to the middle of October in normal years. However, the nuts have been well matured here in all years except one. Size, 19 nuts per pound. Cracks excellently.



TROUP BLACK WALNUT

We do not know very much about this variety. We believe that it originated in Canada. We first received our start of it from Mr. George Corsan, of Islington, Ontario, Canada. He said it was a very good black walnut and he was right. As grown on our grafts here, it is large, cracks excellently, shell thin, kernels bright and plump, quality very good. We think it is one of the very best black walnut varieties.

HEARTNUT (Varietal form of the Japanese Walnut)

(*Juglans sieboldiana*, var. *cordiformis*)

The heartnut is not nearly as well known as it should be. It is a very fine nut and one of the best ornamentals of any of the nut species.

It bears annual and good crops of easily cracked nuts the kernels of which, in the varieties we list, come out in whole halves, nearly 100%. It does not ordinarily present a pollinizing problem as it is very readily pollinized by the wild butternut, you will often wonder where the pollen could have come from.

The heartnut does present somewhat of an insect and disease problem. For further discussion of this, we refer you to our booklet, "Practical Nut Growing." If you live in a locality where the brooming disease of walnut is prevalent, it is not advisable to plant heartnut trees.

The heartnut tree is one of the most rapid growers of any of the nut species. It also bears at a very early age, often the third year after transplanting of the grafted tree.

For prices of heartnut trees, see page of prices in back of this catalogue.



FODERMAIER HEARTNUT

The original tree of this variety grows in Dover Plains, N. Y. The nut is one of the best, being large, good quality and an excellent cracker.

The tree is not quite as hardy as Wright or Marvel. However, it has stood -34° F. here without any serious injury.

It blooms at the right time to pollinize Wright and to be pollinized by Wright.

Nuts ripen about the first week in October.



MARVEL HEARTNUT

This variety is the offspring of Fodermaier x Wright. A few years ago we pollinized some blossoms of Fodermaier with pollen from a Wright tree; the blossoms were covered with cellophane and the nuts were planted, Marvel was one of the results. One produced a butterjap in spite of our care in covering the blossoms. Another is a very good heartnut (closely resembling Marvel) but the kernels do not come out of the shell freely enough for it to be propagated. By studying the pictures you can see resemblance to both parents. The nut is slightly smaller than either parent.

Marvel is of excellent quality, cracks very well and blossoms at the right time to pollinize Wright and to be pollinized by Wright.

Tree is somewhat hardier than Fodermaier and is a very rapid grower. Nuts ripen about a week later than Wright, about September 20, here.



WRIGHT HEARTNUT

The original tree of this variety is growing in Western New York in the nut plantings of Ross Peer Wright. We consider this to be our best variety of heartnut. We also consider it to be second to none of the heartnut varieties.

The tree of Wright is a rapid grower and very hardy. The nuts ripen about the middle of September here in normal years. This puts it in the early ripening class.

Blossoms at the right time to pollinize Fodermaier and Marvel and to be pollinized by them.

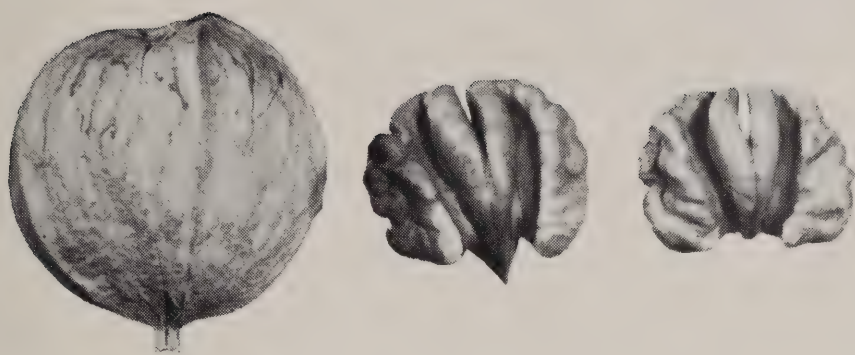
HICKORY

The hickory certainly deserves a high place in Northern Nut Growing, because of its very fine quality and flavor of the nuts; also its long lived, nearly trouble free tree and its ornamental value.

The hickory is the slowest growing of any of our propagated nut species and takes the longest to come into bearing. In most cases it will take ten years or more for a transplanted, grafted, hickory tree to begin bearing. But when you gather your first hickory nuts and later crack and eat them, you will be glad you had the patience to wait for them.

The hickory is nearly as trouble free as is the black walnut, however it does have one rather serious insect enemy, the hickory weevil. For control of this insect and greater discussion of the hickory in general, we refer you to our booklet, "Practical Nut Growing."

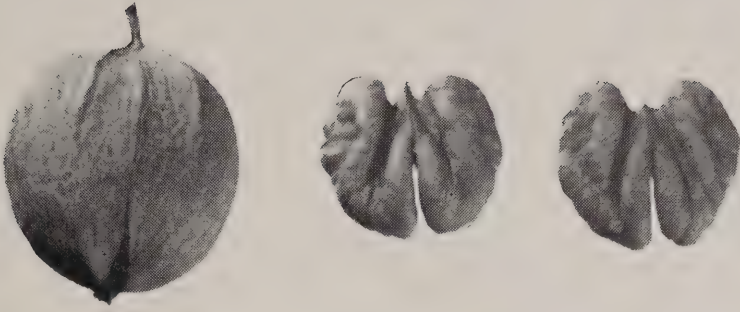
For prices of hickory trees, see page on prices in the back of this catalogue.



BERGER HICKORY (Shellbark, *Carya laciniosa*)

This variety originated near Cove Gap, Pa. It took first prize in the miscellaneous hickory class of the Northern Nut Growers Contest of 1934. There has been some mix-up of the grafting wood of this variety and some experimenters have found, when their grafts started bearing, that they had something else. However, we very definitely have the true Berger. It is a very good nut and matures its nuts well here. Quality is excellent. Nut small for a shellbark but quite large for a shagbark.

Tree is vigorous and appears perfectly hardy here. Nuts ripen about the first week in October in normal years here. This places it in the medium late ripening class.



DAVIS HICKORY (Shagbark, *Carya ovata*)

This variety originated near Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y. The original tree grows about five miles from our nursery. We discovered it while searching for varieties to send to the New York and New England Contest of 1934, and entered it in the contest in the name of the owner of the tree, Mr. Dwight Davis. It won first prize in the contest.

Tree is very vigorous and hardy. It is the only variety of shagbark which we have found to grow well on pignut stocks.

Nuts of the 1942 crop were rated by Mr. C. A. Reed as follows: 88 nuts per pound, 40.98 per cent kernel, 60 per cent halves, size medium, shell medium to thin, cleavage very good, plumpness good, color bright, quality good, flavor sweet; rated B plus. Nuts ripen here the first week in October; this places it in the medium late ripening class.

While we do not consider Davis to be one of our very best nuts, it is among our top flight varieties. It is an excellent variety and bears well and young.

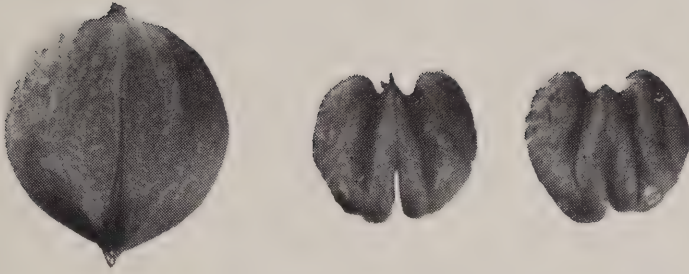


FOX HICKORY (Shagbark, *Carya ovata*)

This variety originated near Fonda, N. Y. On the hills about three miles north of the Mohawk River. Won first prize in the Northern Nut Growers Contest of 1934. Fox has not lived up to its reputation; while it is a very good nut, especially for the far north, the nuts produced on grafts from it have not been real top flight hickory nuts. There is a mystery connected with Fox which has not been solved yet. There may be bud variation in the parent tree or it may vary from season to season, 1934 being one of its better seasons.

Nuts of the 1942 crop from our graft were rated by Mr. C. R. Reed as follows: 87 nuts per pound, 41.26 per cent kernel, cracked 69.28 per cent halves, size medium, shell thin, cleavage medium to good, plumpness good, color bright, quality good, flavor sweet, rated B.

Tree vigorous and very hardy. Nuts ripen here the middle of September in normal years; this brings it in the medium early ripening class.



WILCOX HICKORY (Shagbark, *Carya ovata*)

This variety originated near Geneva, Ohio. Won second prize in the Ohio Contest of 1934. We consider this to be one of the very best hickories we have tested to date (Winter 1949-50).

Tree vigorous and very hardy. Bears well and at an early age. Nuts ripen about the first week in October here, in normal years. This places it in the medium late ripening class.

Nuts of the 1942 crop from our graft were rated by Mr. C. A. Reed as follows: 90 nuts per pound, 37.92 per cent kernel, 54.54 per cent halves (something wrong here, as Wilcox will crack nearly all perfect halves, if a little care is used in cracking them), size medium, shell medium thick, cleavage good, very plump, color very bright, quality very good, flavor sweet, rated B plus, very good.

PERSIAN (ENGLISH) WALNUTS

The Persian walnut makes a very attractive tree, with its gray (almost white in some varieties) trunk and its contrasting brown or green branches. It shapes up something like an apple tree when young, but maintains a leader somewhat better. It will probably make a large tall tree when older.

The Persian walnut has been cultivated by man longer than any other of our nut species. The better varieties have been selected for centuries so that now when nuts of the Persian walnut are planted, a larger percentage of them will produce nuts of merit, than will any other of the nut species, with the possible exception of the Chinese chestnut.

The Persian walnut ripens its nuts quite early in the fall; about the time of the early varieties of hickory and heartnuts. Practically all the nuts are ripe by the time the earliest of the black walnuts ripen.

The time between the dates of pollinizing of the blossoms and the ripening of the nuts is 120 to 140 days. This means a growing season of about 150 to 160 days between severe frosts (freezes).

The nuts are covered by a smooth glossy green husk; when they ripen this husk cracks open and if the nuts are not picked then, they will drop free from the husk onto the ground, many times the open husk remaining on the tree. The nuts are easily cracked. These two features are the main reasons why the Persian walnut has been so highly prized by man.

The Persian walnut should make a very good ornamental when planted on the lawn or about the homestead. The tree will probably make a good street tree, but when grown as such, many of the nuts are liable to be lost through being crushed underfoot, or by being picked up by passersby.

We have consistently advised going slow about the planting of nuts commercially in the Northeast; however, the crop of Persian walnuts and heartnuts produced by our grafts of these two species in 1949, has made us begin to wonder if there may be some possibilities after all.

For prices of Persian walnut trees, see page of prices in the back of this catalogue.

POLLINIZING CHART FOR PERSIAN (ENGLISH) WALNUTS

You will note that this chart is given in two sections, one marked *Staminate Blossoming* and the other marked *Pistillate Blossoming*. Each section is divided into four columns, marked *Early*, *Medium Early*, *Medium Late*, and *Late*.

To use this chart, you simply look down through both sections. The varieties listed in the *Early* column of the *Staminate* section will pollinize the varieties listed in the *Early* column of the *Pistillate* section, and so on through each of the columns. You will note that some varieties appear in two adjacent columns; this is because there is some overlapping due to a variety being either receptive or shedding pollen for several days. Also some start the later part of one period and last over into the forepart of the next period.

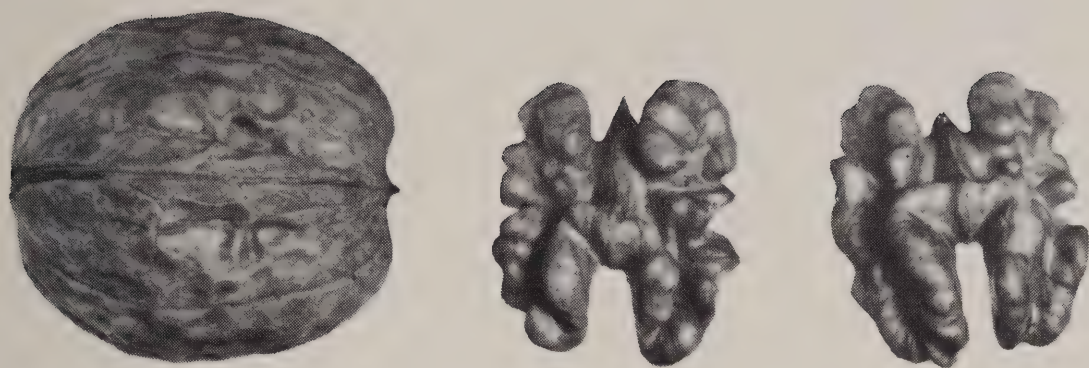
This chart is not complete and will most likely need some revising in the future. It is based on close observation during two successive blossoming seasons.

STAMINATE BLOSSOMING

<i>Early</i>	<i>Medium Early</i>	<i>Medium Late</i>	<i>Late</i>
Broadview	Broadview	S-22	S-24
Littlepage	Carpathian D	S-24	S-41
S-6	S-9	S-41	
S-31	S-22		
S-33	S-31		
S-54	S-66		

PISTILLATE BLOSSOMING

<i>Early</i>	<i>Medium Early</i>	<i>Medium Late</i>	<i>Late</i>
Carpathian D	Littlepage	Broadview	Broadview
S-9	S-10	S-1	S-8
S-11	S-11	S-6	S-12
S-28	S-16	S-13	S-14
S-31	S-18	S-14	S-26
S-39	S-22	S-17	S-33
S-48	S-24	S-18	S-55
S-66	S-25	S-24	S-XB
S-XA	S-29	S-54	S-XE
	S-32	S-XC	S-XF
	S-41		S-XG
	S-45		
	S-46		
	S-54		
	S-68		
	S-XC		
	S-XD		



LITTLEPAGE PERSIAN WALNUT. Plant Patent No. 815.

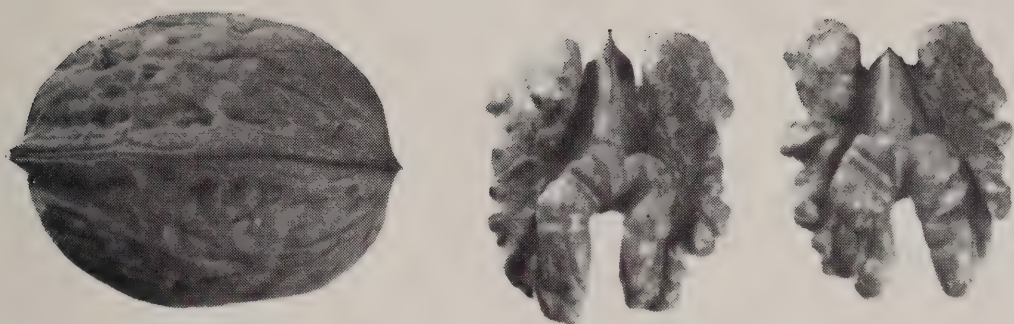
Crath Carpathian. Grown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size, large; shell, thin; quality, very good.

Tree, vigorous, very hardy; leaves out early.

Blossoms—Staminate, early; pistillate, medium early. See chart.

This is being written during the winter of 1949-50. At this time we still consider Littlepage to be our best variety of the Crath Carpathian walnuts, although some of the other varieties are certainly close seconds. An eleven year old graft of Littlepage bore twelve pounds of dried nuts the fall of 1949.



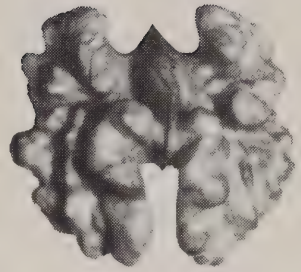
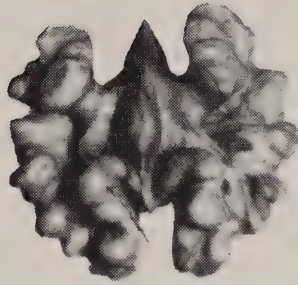
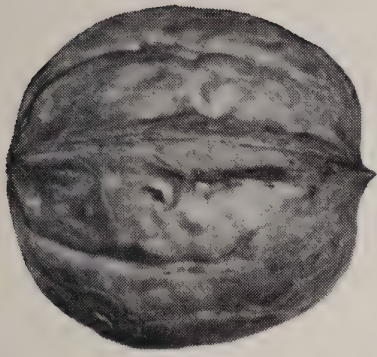
BROADVIEW PERSIAN WALNUT

The seed from which this variety was started was brought over to British Columbia from Russia. The variety has been widely disseminated by grafting in various parts of this country and Canada.

Size—Large but somewhat varying in size, more so than any of our Crath Carpathians except S-22. Shell—Medium thickness. Quality—Good, but we do not consider it quite equal to any of our Crath Carpathians and certainly inferior to the best of these.

Tree—Vigorous, will stand about -25° F. without serious damage. Grafts of Broadview were quite seriously damaged by the -34° F. temperature we had on February 16, 1943. However, these grafts have recovered and are making good trees. Leaf-out, medium early.

Blossoms—Staminate, early to medium early. Pistillate, medium late to late. See chart.



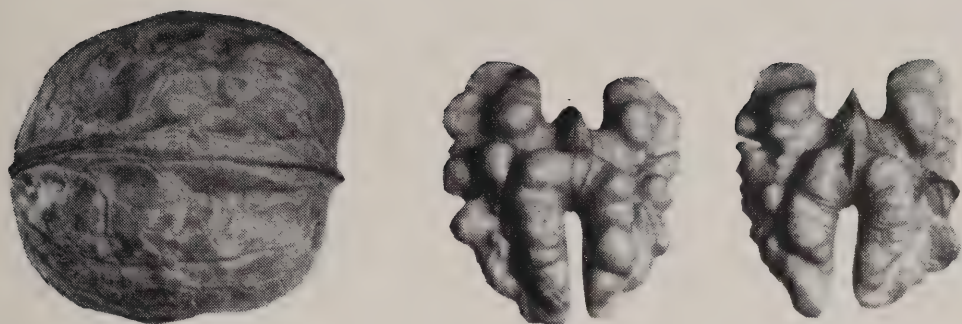
S-6. PERSIAN WALNUT

Crath Carpathian. Grown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from The Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size—Medium to large. Shell—Thin. Quality—Very good.

Tree—Vigorous, very hardy. Leafs-out—Early.

Blossoms—Staminate, early. Pistillate—Medium late. See chart.



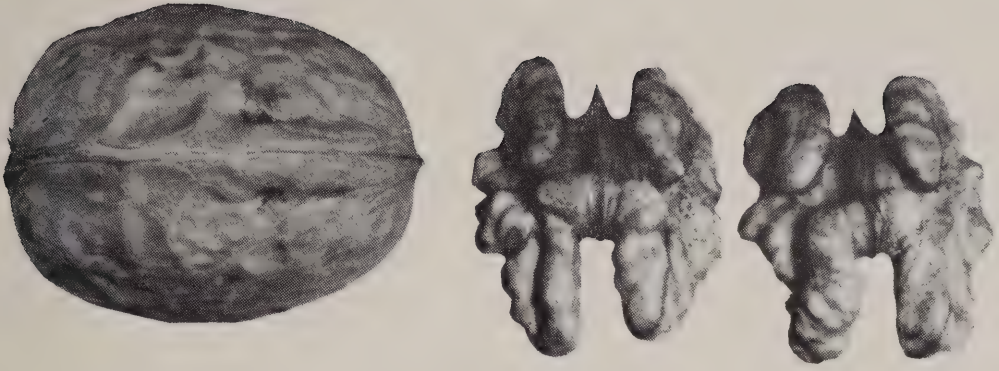
S-17. PERSIAN WALNUT

Crath Carpathian. Grown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from The Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size—Small to medium. Shell—Medium thickness. Quality—Good.

Tree—Vigorous, very hardy. Leafs-out—Late, may avoid spring frosts.

Blossoms—Staminate, no date yet. Pistillate—Medium late. See chart.



S-24. PERSIAN WALNUT

Crath Carpathian. Grown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from The Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size—Large. Shell—Thin. Quality—Very good.

Tree—Vigorous, very hardy. Leafs-out—Medium late. May avoid some frosts.

Blossoms—Staminate, medium late. Pistillate, medium early. See chart. We consider this one of our especially outstanding varieties.



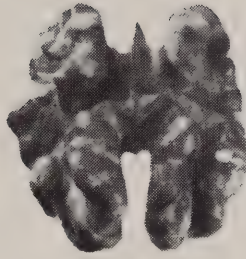
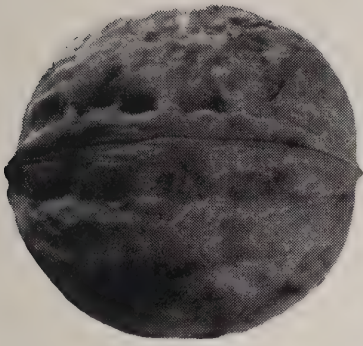
S-22. PERSIAN WALNUT

Crath Carpathian. Grown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from The Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size—Large, but varies considerably. Shell — Medium thickness. Quality—Good.

Tree—Vigorous, very hardy. Leafs-out—Early.

Blossoms—Staminate, medium early. Pistillate, medium early. See chart. This variety appears to be self pollinizing.



S-25. PERSIAN WALNUT

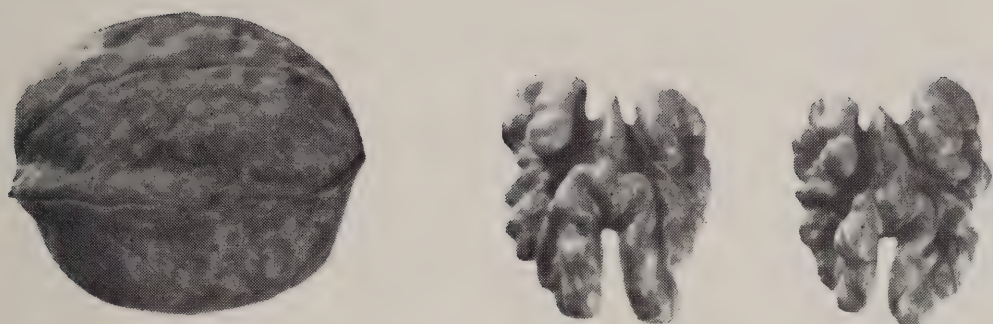
Crath Carpathian. Grown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from The Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size—Large. Shell—Medium thickness. Quality—Very good, sweet.

Tree—Vigorous, very hardy. Leafs-out—Medium late.

Blossoms—Staminate, no date yet. Pistillate, medium early. See chart.

We consider this one of our especially outstanding varieties.



S-29. PERSIAN WALNUT

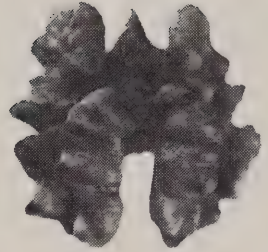
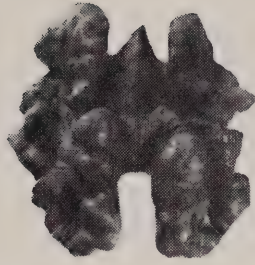
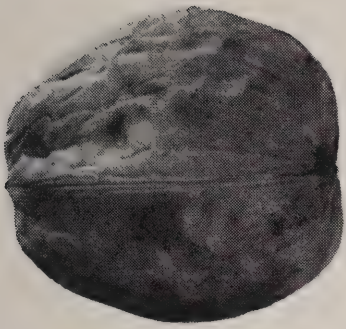
Crath Carpathian. Crown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from The Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size—Large. Shell—Medium thickness. Quality—Very good.

Tree—Vigorous, very hardy. Leafs-out, medium late. May avoid some frosts.

Blossoms—Staminate, no date yet. Pistillate, medium early. See chart.

We consider this one of our especially outstanding varieties.



S-33. PERSIAN WALNUT

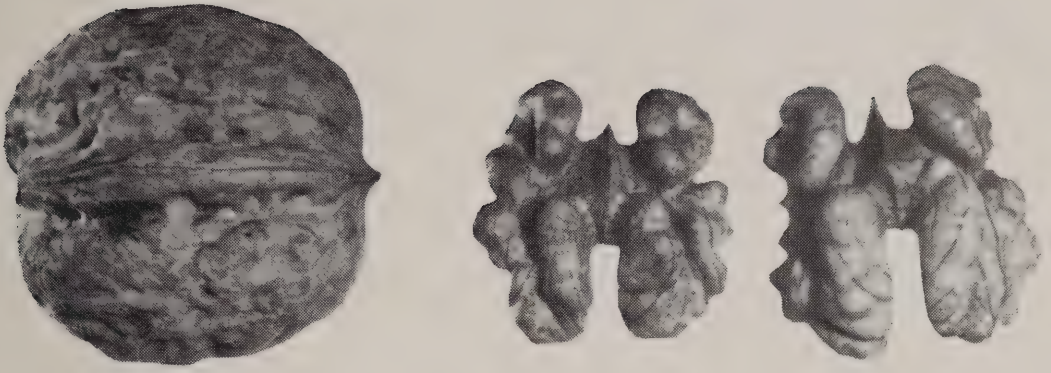
Crath Carpathian. Grown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from The Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size—Large, attractive. Shell—Medium thickness. Quality—Very good, sweet.

Tree—Vigorous, very hardy. Leafs-out—Medium early.

Blossoms—Staminate, early. Pistillate, late. See chart.

We consider this one of our especially outstanding varieties.



S-41. PERSIAN WALNUT

Crath Carpathian. Grown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from The Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size—Large. Shell—Thin to medium thickness. Quality—Very good.

Tree—Vigorous, very hardy. Leafs-out, medium late, may avoid some frosts. Blossoms—Staminate, medium late to late. Pistillate, medium early. See chart.



S-45. PERSIAN WALNUT

Crath Carpathian. Grown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from The Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size—Small to medium. Shell—Medium thickness. Quality—Good.

Tree—Vigorous, very hardy. Leafs-out, late, may avoid spring frosts.

Blossoms—Staminate, no date yet. Pistillate, medium early. See chart.



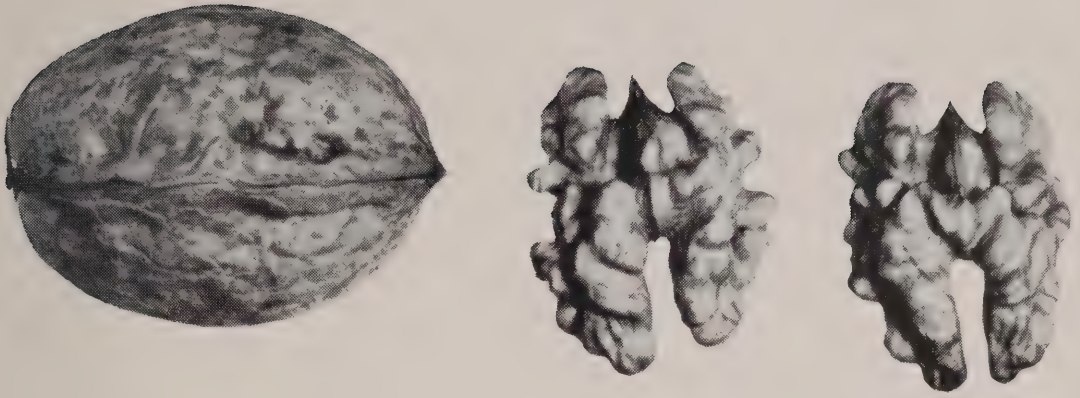
S-54. PERSIAN WALNUT

Crath Carpathian. Grown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from The Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size—Medium. Shell—Thin. Quality—Good.

Tree—Vigorous, very hardy. Leafs-out, early.

Blossoms—Staminate, early. Pistillate, medium early to medium late. See chart.



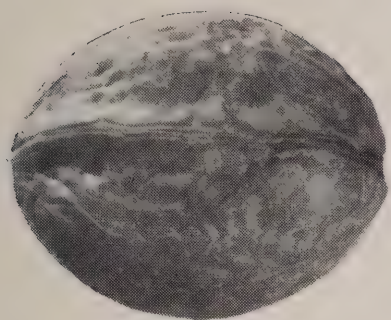
S-66. PERSIAN WALNUT

Crath Carpathian. Grown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from The Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size—Large. Shell—Medium thickness. Quality—Good.

Tree—Vigorous, very hardy. Leafs-out, medium early.

Blossoms—Staminate, medium early. Pistillate, early. See chart.



S-XD. PERSIAN WALNUT

Crath Carpathian. Grown from seed imported from Poland and purchased from The Wisconsin Horticultural Society. Seed planted spring of 1935. By Gilbert L. Smith and William A. Benton.

Size—Large to very large. Shell—Medium thickness. Quality—Very good. Tree—Vigorous, very hardy.

Blossoms—Staminate, no date yet. Pistillate, medium early. See chart.

We consider this one of our especially outstanding varieties.

PRICES. Dated Winter of 1949-50

When prices are changed, a new sheet will be sent to supersede this one.

Black walnut, grafted trees

Over 5 foot trees	\$3.50 each
4 to 5 " "	3.00 "
3 to 4 " "	2.75 "
2 to 3 " "	2.50 "
Under 2 " "	2.00 "

Heartnut, grafted trees

Over 5 foot trees	\$6.00 each
4 to 5 " "	5.50 "
3 to 4 " "	5.00 "
2 to 3 " "	4.50 "
Under 2 " "	4.00 "

Persian walnut, grafted trees

Over 5 foot trees	\$6.00 each
4 to 5 " "	5.50 "
3 to 4 " "	5.00 "
2 to 3 " "	4.50 "
Under 2 " "	4.00 "

Hickory, grafted trees

No. 1 trees	\$4.00 each
No. 2 " "	3.00 "

Terms: Cash with order. Unless we know you and have done business with you previously.

Exception: Institutions, such as Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges, etc. Such institutions should send their vouchers with order, so we can fill out and return at time of shipment.

Make checks and money orders payable to Benton & Smith Nut Tree Nursery.

Address all correspondence to Benton & Smith Nut Tree Nursery, R. D. No. 2, Millerton, N. Y. (Please note change of address.) Please make P. O. money orders payable on Millerton, N. Y., Post Office.

